

**SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

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(From the *North British Daily Mail*.)

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The other night, in answer to the request of the Council of United Trades of Glasgow, Sheriff Alison delivered a lecture on "Political Economy," in the City Hall, as introductory to the formation of classes for mutual information in the science of Political Economy amongst working men, about to be established under the auspices of the United Trades. The hall (which accommodates 6000 people) was nearly filled, chiefly by working men, who showed their interest in the subject, by their strict attention and high appreciation of the lecture.

Sir Archibald Alison, on rising, was received with loud and repeated cheering. On the applause having subsided, he said—Friends, fellow-citizens, and fellow workmen, I rise with pleasure to respond to the flattering call which the United Trades Union of Glasgow have presented to me to address you on one of the subjects most vital to human happiness, the most instrumental to your own weal which it is possible for the human mind to conceive. I cordially agree with the observations of your learned chairman, whose eloquence has drawn from you so much and deserved applause, that public meetings such as this are the great peculiarity, the great safeguard, and the great safety valve of a free people; and it is only when public thought is allowed to find vent in this way, neither disfigured by the passions of party, nor the interests of any who wish to misrepresent it—it is only by meetings such as this, where men can stand face to face and express their feelings and thoughts without hindrance and without apprehension—it is in that way only that the Government and the rule of the people can be rendered homogeneous with the dealings of nations, and imperial power made to rest not on the authority of bayonets or on the force of law, but on the affections, interests, and love of a united people. (Applause.) If there is one thing which affords me peculiar satisfaction on this occasion, it is the circumstance that I have had the honour of being called on to address my fellow workmen in this city—for there are few workmen who work harder than myself—at a time so different, and which marks in so striking a manner the great improvements which have taken place since I came among you. I rejoice to think that the time is now far past when the trades' unionists were afraid to meet the civil magistrate, and when the civil magistrate was afraid of being compromised by meeting with the trades' unionists. I rejoice to say that the time has come when all antagonistic interests and feelings have disappeared, and when all ranks—those entrusted with the duty of command, and those entrusted with the duty of willing obedience—can meet alike on one platform, animated by one common feeling to promote, by every means in their power, the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible number. (Applause.) If anything could add to the satisfaction I feel on this occasion, it is the circumstance of the chair here having been filled by my learned and eloquent friend, Mr. Dove. I have long known the talents of that gentleman, I have long admired his eloquence, and I rejoice to see him in the chair this evening. He and I may differ on some subjects, but I respect him none the less for that. I respect no one more than an honourable and honest opponent: but I rejoice that we are met here with one common feeling—that of promoting the general welfare; and it is a symptom of the truth and principles we advocate on this matter, that persons having different shades of opinions on other subjects are here cordially united in one common cause. (Cheers.) The subject of the lecture which I am to deliver to you this evening is one by far the most vital and important to the working-classes, not only of this great city, but of this great empire—the relation subsisting, and which must ever subsist, between capitalists and workmen, between employers and employed—there is no limitation to the number of important questions which that subject originates. It brings at once before the view the proportions of profits of stock, and of wages and labour, the means by which a due proportion may be safely and honestly maintained between them, and the disturbing effect which the monetary laws or other political causes may have in preventing that harmony from being carried out and producing the most ruinous consequences. The principle with which I set out, and which I think it is the object of this lecture to illustrate, is that there are certain laws of the moral world in regard to this matter which are as universal in their operation, and as irresistible in their effect, as the laws of the visible world, and that combinations of men to violate these laws, or withdraw any class—masters or workmen—from their effect, is as hopeless, and as certain to terminate in disaster, as if a similar effort were made to turn the cold of December into the warmth of June, or the heat of July into the cold of January. (Hear, and applause.) You may rely on it, that the great social relations between men governed by laws are fixed by Providence, and are as immutable in themselves as those which make the apple fall from the tree to the ground, which maintain the planets in their course, or which bring back from the regions of infinity to the place where it was last seen the wandering comet. The great law of relations between master and servant, between employers and employed, between capitalists and operatives, is this, that the price of every article is measured by the proportions between supply and demand. You all know that this is perfectly true in private life. If an article is plentiful, it becomes cheap; if an article is rare, and still in request, it becomes dear. Why do all the world rejoice in a good harvest? Because we know that if grain is plentiful it will therefore be cheap. Why do all the world tremble at the storms and rigours of nature? Because they prognosticate a bad harvest, that the grains and fruits of the earth will be rare, and therefore dear, and that all mankind will suffer. That is a proposition you are all aware of; but attend to this—the same principles exactly apply to every article of life. They apply most strongly, and in the most striking manner, to the fruits of earth, but they apply likewise to everything else in commerce—they apply to broadcloth, they apply to cotton, they apply to iron, they apply to coal, they apply to every article of commerce. The price of wheat depends on the relation between demand and supply. If the demand increases, the price rises, but if it lessens, the price falls. Now, fellow-citizens, this principle applies also to the wages of labour. The wages of labour are a most valuable commodity—the most valuable commodity, almost, that exists in nature, from which all wealth, prosperity, and social happiness springs. The wages of labour are subject to the same unvarying law as the price of potatoes, or oats, or wheat. If the price of labour is cheap, and the demand for it increases, wages must rise; but if the demand is small, if there are a great number of labourers wanting employment and there is little employment for them, then the price of the commodity of labour must fall, and no effort on the part of combinations, either of masters or of nature, and to prevent them falling too low—is, I regret to say, in general an evil; but anything is an evil which may have a tendency to throw large bodies of men for a time out of employment, and produce a feeling of antagonism between one class and another. But it is an evil unavoidable in the state of society in which we live, and which, evil though it may be, is necessary to prevent the domination of capital over the wages of labour, and the absorption of all profit to the master. (Applause.) Combinations—and you will observe when I speak of combinations, that I do not mean such as existed in now forgotten days—combinations are necessary to mark out the proportion between capital and industry; I mean combinations carefully and religiously abstaining from violence or intimidation of any kind. The moment a combination assumes an opposite character, it becomes not only illegal, but what is greatly worse—it becomes a direct violation of the laws of nature—is necessarily independent of all law—and will bring upon itself condign punishment—and that, not by the hand of man, but by the hands of God. (Applause.) I say, then, that I support combinations, and strikes even, when they are in conformity with the intention of nature, and when they are intended to make the wages of labour to bear a fair proportion to the profits of capital—(hear, hear)—and men can do that without a contradiction of the principles of competition or the principles of produce, by letting them be regulated by supply and demand, which they are. And this, I think, is a very important remark—they are the means or the modes by which the principles of competition, and that law of nature, operate in these particular cases. It is in vain to tell me that strikes and combinations are violations of the principle of supply and demand, which is the great rule of all competition, and the rule of all earthly things. I say the combinations, when they are perfectly peaceable, when they are not attended by any violence, but only by mere abstinence from labour, is quite a legitimate mode in which the principles of combination on the part of the workman meet the principles of competition and power on the part of the employers. (Hear, hear.) You must all know the tendency of the social world around us. There is no reason to dread the territorial aristocracy; there is no reason to dread the power of the Crown; there is no reason to dread a military despotism—the only real power we have to apprehend in this country is the power of money. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is the power of capital which enables the capitalist to command to a certain degree not only the wages of men, but gives him also what is more alarming, power over a most powerful engine—the Press, and through that the means of moulding public opinion, and moulding it too often in a way highly dangerous to the people. (Cheers.) The mode by which it is intended by nature—I mean by nature—that this power of capital, which is every day growing among us, and which is a great power in the civilised world, is to be counteracted is the power of combination, because it is quite evident that if there is no power of combination—if the capitalist, whose wealth is constantly increasing, and always going more and more into fewer hands—if it comes to this that the whole wealth of the country is accumulated by a few hundreds or thousands of men, leaving all the labour of the country destitute of work, destitute of money, destitute of any resources to maintain strength—leaving in this state 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 having no equality for the contest—the inevitable result would be that the wages of labour would be brought down to the lowest point consistent with maintenance and human strength, and the free labourers of free Britain rendered no better than the slave-born serfs of Russia. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I perfectly see the necessity and expediency of the principles of combination to resist the accumulative and aggressive power of capital: and I consider that in admitting this I am not in the slightest degree deviating from the principles of political economy, for it is by these means that we can hope to produce that proper balance which we all must desire to see established between the wages of labour and the profits of capital. It is admitted, then, that the principle of combination to raise the wages of labour, to raise them in some circumstances and to prevent them being lowered in others, is right, and is a check to the accumulation of capital. But here a question arises, and it is one of the utmost importance. What is the limit to which your efforts should be directed? What is the limit you should impose on yourselves in attempting to raise or prevent the falling of wages, and what is the fair and equitable division that ought to subsist between yourselves and your employers in the distribution of the profits of labour? That is the great point. It is agreed on all sides that combinations are not illegal—that I have said already—but the natural mode in which the principles of competition come to operate between master and servant; but then it becomes of vast importance that the masters on the one hand, and the workmen on the other, should be perfectly aware of the law of nature that is operating on the subject, and that they should not by any effort of theirs try to subvert or thwart the importance of that law, for if they do, will only end in hopeless undertakings certain to involve them and all concerned in ruin. Now, gentlemen, the illustration I will give of this observation will explain to you how it happens that so great diversity of opinion exists on this point in reference to the welfare of the working-classes of society. You will see it is held by a great part of the public press, and it is persistently maintained by many of the public generally, that strikes are always unfortunate. I have just read in the *Morning Post* of yesterday an important article on strikes—the report of the Inspectors of Factories—and they express their astonishment at the way in which the working-classes let themselves be deluded by their leaders, and they state that strikes are almost always unfortunate; and that the greater part of the distress existing among the working-classes is owing to the unhappy strikes in which they have been led on in a way that appears to the reporters to be inconceivable. Now, gentlemen, that is the opinion of a large part of the community, and it is vain for you to shut your eyes to the fact that the opinion is general. You see it constantly rung in the press that all strikes are unfortunate, and that it is one of the phenomena which cannot

be explained, why it is that workmen, who know that they always must prove disastrous, so often engage in them. Now, men in your situation are of a totally different opinion, and you entertain that opinion, I must say, on very sufficient grounds. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) You know, and I have often heard it expressed in conversation with many of yourselves, that a vast number of strikes are perfectly successful—(hear, hear)—very often extremely successful, and in fact I have heard it from those men who appear to be well acquainted with the matter, that all the material advantages that have been derived during the last half-century have been obtained through the agency of strikes, and in no other way. (Loud cheers.) There is an opposite opinion in society; and, as happens in most cases, there is a great deal of truth on both sides. I will explain how it happens that both are in the right, and both, to a certain extent, are in the wrong. It is quite true, as you know, and as I have often heard your leaders express with a clearness and an ability which I have always admired, that a great many strikes which do not attract public attention are successful; but it is equally true what employers, capitalists, and part of the Press say, that all the strikes we ever heard of—all strikes that attract public attention—have terminated disastrously, the workmen, after five or six months' struggle, being obliged to take the wages offered at first; or, if there is any advance, it is swallowed up in the debt that has in the meantime been incurred. This is perfectly true, in proof of which I have to remind you of the strike of 1842, and of that of 1857, besides many others in my own recollection; and though I am happy to say that latterly there has been no violence, they proved unfortunate—most unfortunate—speculations for the working classes. What is the explanation of this matter? Is it possible to distinguish the causes? How does it happen that some are successful, and that many of the great ones which attract public attention terminate in the course of time in a manner disastrous to the labourer? I will explain in one moment how this happens, and if you will attend to my explanation you will see how to avoid in future strikes that will prove disastrous. Now, gentlemen, strikes terminate prosperous when they are made under circumstances when nature intends that wages should rise; and nature intends that wages shall rise when the price of the article which is produced, as compared with the wages of the labourer and the price of the raw material, is rising. Strikes, in these circumstances, are sure to be successful without any suffering, and for this plain reason, that if the master can make a profit off his workmen you may rely that he will not let them stand idle. Therefore, if the price of your produce is rising as compared with the price of the raw material, you then are entitled to go to the master and say, "We require a fair proportion of the profits of our working; the prices are rising to you, they have not risen to us; we insist on a fair communication on your part to us of the benefits you are enjoying." When you say that you are perfectly right, and will gain your object without striking or alienation, because the master cannot resist—at least he will not resist in one case out of twenty, if you adopt that principle. But if you take up a certain fixed line under which you will take no wages, and say, "We insist that we shall not work unless we get certain wages, for we cannot live on less with present prices," no result can accrue but disaster. Gentlemen, never strike when the profits are such that the masters' profits are falling. You must then submit to loss. I perfectly admit that it is very painful to do it—I know that it is one of the great evils of society, the alternation of wages from high to low and from low to high, and I wish to Heaven that it were in the power of the law or of combination of men to prevent it. But it is impossible: any such attempt is perfectly certain to be unsuccessful, and will involve the persons engaged in it in hopeless ruin. Therefore, gentlemen, you see that there is a line to be drawn, within which combination is useful, and beyond which it is perfectly unavailing. Then there is another matter. I allude to the high rate of interest, which I consider to be of the very last importance in this question. I know that the question of currency is one that is distasteful to most people, and is not very well understood; but I can only say if a person undertakes the solution of questions between master and servant, and does not comprehend that subject, he will never succeed. It is one of the most material elements in the question. Discount was, a few months ago, at 2½ per cent., but it is now 8 per cent., and it is thought will be, before long, at 10 per cent. Now, the rising of discount to 8 or 10 per cent. must extinguish the whole profit of capital. From the income-tax returns, published by Government, I see that the returns for Scotland in schedule D—trades and professions—amounted in 1856, in round numbers, to £13,000,000, but since that time they have come down to £8,000,000. Now, what had happened in the interim? I will tell you. There was a monetary crisis in 1857. We knew something of that crisis here. Discount was raised to 10 per cent.—the Western Bank failed, and great distress took place. Interest in 1856 rose to 6 per cent.; in 1857 to 8 per cent.; and in the spring of 1858 it was 10 per cent. Well, what was the effect of that? It was simply this, that the price paid for money was such as to completely extinguish all profits. Well, in the spring of 1858, with interest at 10 per cent., the miners and colliers of Lanarkshire, Stirlingshire, and Ayrshire, struck for a rise of wages, and notwithstanding that I recommended them not to do so, when waited on by a deputation of their number, they persisted, and lost £600,000 in labour. The gold at present in the Bank of England only amounts to £11,000,000, instead of, as it should be, £16,000,000, and that shows the great drain that is at present taking place to America. What is the cause of that drain? There are two causes operating. In the first place, America is preparing to fight, and the principle of hoarding is going on to a great extent there. The people there are preparing for war, and turning their effects into gold, and therefore it is that there is a great demand for gold from this country. Within three weeks £3,000,000 have been exported to America, partly for the Government, and partly for the people. The result is, that our gold is just drained from our hands in consequence of this infernal squabble in that country—you in this country are punished not for any fault of your own, but because one-half of America is beginning to fight the other half. (Laughter and cheers.) The monetary crises we have had for some years past were from somewhat the same causes, such as the Russian war, and the Italian war, so that now we have come to this point, that whatever folly exists in any other part of the world we must suffer for it. If they mutiny in India, or if a war between China and Europe takes place, or if the Germans begin to fight with the Italians, or if the Austrians commence fighting with the Italians, or if the Americans begin to quarrel and fight among themselves,

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English guineas, and up goes the interest in this country. There is an advantage which is quite applicable. It is *"quid delirant reges plectant achivi,"* which I may interpret, that "Whatever the King shows, the Greeks are for it;" and so I would say that what the kings of this earth do the people of earth are punished for it. (Hear, hear.) I could impress upon this country, you, the enormity of the danger which is hanging over our heads by gold from this country, causing the rate of interest going up, and necessarily the wages of going down, a thing which will again occur, I would confess the greatest upon my fellow-countrymen. We had a crisis in 1856, and another dreadful in 1857, and now in 1861 there is one threatens to be as bad as any from no fault of the English people. I beg to submit to you that there is a simple remedy to this great evil, and could prevent it if the country took it up and it upon the Government by the force and of argument by influential parties; remember it will require no small effort, for the power in London are extremely well known very well that the result of interest to 10 per cent. is to recruit tories very considerably. The simple that I would propose, and which would be effective, but which will not be without a great and simultaneous movement of the working and industrious part of the nation—this—in the first place let it be passed that the notes of the Bank of England are not convertible into gold, and which in 1819 at £14,000,000, should be £20,000,000. That would give other £100,000 of money to trade upon. It must be remembered that the above sum was fixed when the population was under 10,000,000, when our exports were under £100,000, and the imports still less; but it has frequently been maintained that when our population has reached 10,000,000, the exports £145,000,000, and the £158,000,000. Now, it is quite sure is no proportion between them, and small proportion of inconvertible notes because it brings back these commercial crises, and is profitable to the moneyed. My next remedy will be—Let it be to a law that for every £100,000 sent out of the Bank of England's coffers £6,000,000 sterling that £100,000 in bank notes shall be issued on the security of the government to preserve the credit of the country to permit the rate of interest to remain low, and not cause your wages to be while nations fought one another. That being done, we might see the guineas drawn out of the Bank of England to enable the Americans to fight each other, the Italians and Germans to fight together, and yet not suffer thereby; but in order that these notes being issued in too large sums, it would be necessary to see that every 100,000 guineas which are sent out, 100,000 of them be drawn back. This would be a remedy against the whole explained of, and thus the catastrophe of many crises be prevented. (Hear, hear.) In 1810, and 1811, there were no money crises, although the Russians were fighting, the great struggle was going on in the Peninsula between the Austrians and the French, and no squeal about the guineas going for the notes were issued as the guineas were drafted off; and then when the time of return came, the notes were withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) In what I have said about combination on the part of workmen and masters, I guard myself from it being thought that the favour of combination being employed for another object than for procuring the fair and fair balance between the wages of workmen and the profits of the capitalist—for if it be used for any other purpose, it is unjust; I don't say whether it is legal or not, but it is unjust, and sure to produce a general and painful feeling between both sides, and will in the end be disadvantageous to all. Now, I will give you one or two cases of a combination of masters or workmen in a period of scarcity, when workmen and their families were almost starving in order to lower their wages, and—"If you don't take these wages, you will out and scrape up an existence where you die." I say that would be a heartless combination, and as such it would lead to dire consequences. Again, suppose we say to their workmen, "We have managers to employ, and we will notice to leave unless you receive them of those over you whom we have dismissed." I don't say that would be illegal or never do so until both sides are before me—but I say it would be contrary to the law of nature and the law of nature, and would inevitably lead to serious consequences both to workmen and masters, and particularly to the latter. In order to take advantage of the master who entered into a contract, and your master of which, and that he was laid under penalties to complete a certain work in a time—well this is sometimes done—you go to him and say, "We will all leave you if you don't raise our wages." I say this would be a deviation from the law of nature, and would turn the power of combination to an unjust end, and which would recoil on the heads of men who would make such a threat in that way. (Cheers.) We have had an undertaking in this part of the country, which was yesterday brought to a noble man. The Messrs. Napier were bound to forfeit £1000 a day if they exceeded time for the execution of the work, and thousands of pounds if the vessel was not launched. Now they had 3000 men at the Black Prince, and if these men combined to strike it would have been justifiable, and an improper use of power, and would have certainly led to feelings on the part of their masters, and have resulted in a loss of that kindly feeling which had so long existed between them, and the workmen would have been in the end. (Cheers.) In the name of the Messrs. Napier, as this is the first time I have the pleasure of meeting you since the yesterday, I beg to congratulate you that many of you no doubt were engaged in the completion of the huge vessel—on our being able in the Clyde to produce a workmen and great capitalists as to such a noble ship, whose launch was successful. (Cheers.) I am glad to say, when I remember how the Great Warrior was rounded, and how the Warrior got through the Thames with so much trouble, with all the banks of London, while the Black Warrior dropped at once from her cradle, everything before her with an irresistible force. (Cheers.) I hope that is the prelude to her career in the waves, and that she will ever cleave her way amongst all obstacles. (Cheers.) There is a subject connected with this in some degree, and which I may allude to—Co-operative Societies. It is perfectly natural that the working classes should consider this an extremely interesting subject. They say that employers make great fortunes, live in a princely style, and they think very naturally that if means could be devised directly to bring the profits of capital into union with the profits of labour, that the men could divide these as well as the master. Now, certainly co-operation holds out a very alluring prospect, and if it could possibly be carried out, it would be a capital thing; but I have great doubts that it is practicable, because I find that it has never been successful to any great extent. I know it has been worked upon to some extent in some parts of the Continent and in England, but I have never found that it has struck its roots independent of the fostering care and attention of some capitalist. The great impediment is the impossibility of a large body of men raising capital adequate to carrying on the business to a large enough extent. If they can raise capital like a great joint-stock company, they can go on very well, but there is no example of their having done so yet. Suppose a thousand people could each put in £100 of capital, then they might go on as prosperously as any single capitalist; but they will find that unless they have a capital raised and realised that they will not get credit. A multitude of men will not get credit from a bank; they like a few rich men as securities, and, therefore, I doubt whether a Co-operative Society will do. I am in favour of the principle of co-operation if it is based upon the savings of workmen; and I would advise you to get money in the savings bank before you set your face to the encouragement of any great undertaking of co-operation, for they need not expect to succeed until they have a solid capital to start upon. I don't say this to discourage you from co-operation; but I say it because I am of opinion that the true fountain of it must be laid in the provident habits of individuals, and that when a considerable capital has been collected, then they may be encouraged to go on with a prospect of success. (Cheers.) It must never be forgotten that the capitalist is the man who breaks the waves of misfortune and prevents them rolling over the great community, for the capitalist ever suffers first. He has to pay eight and ten per cent. He suffers first from the stagnation of the American market, while the workman suffers afterwards, and often very severely. Now, in co-operation the workman would suffer in losing his capital as well as his wages when a crisis occurred. They who are engaged in such co-operative societies must meet the dangers of the capitalist; and first and foremost of these is the monetary crisis, which will come on without any fault on your part, and when you may find the savings of a whole lifetime departing by the raising of interest to eight or ten per cent. Therefore, I don't wish any of you to rush into co-operation without being aware of the dangers that threatens it, in order that you may be prepared by a solid capital, so that when these dangers arise you may not be overwhelmed. There is only one other thing I would like to call your attention to, and that is two evil effects of strikes, which must be taken as some set-off against their advantages. One of these was the great impulse which a strike always gave to the introduction of machinery. You will find, if you go back to every strike, that it has always led to an introduction of more machinery. The self-acting mules were the direct consequences of the cotton spinners' strike of 1837. Now, that will always be the case. A strike always sharpens the wits of engineers and of master capitalists, causing them to turn their attention how they can substitute machinery for human hands. No doubt the increase of machinery will augment the imports and exports, but it is not equally clear that it will be an advantage to the working classes. I would rather see a dozen men working than a machine doing their work. It is a very serious matter to see labour thus supplanted, and every strike tends towards that. Another effect of strikes is the introduction of more female workers. What an immense proportion of women were at work at the last census—no fewer than 50,000 single women were earning their bread by their needle or in factories: and I am sure that the number will be 80,000 at the next census. Now, it is a very serious matter this turning of male labour into women's employment. I don't think that women should labour apart from their families. (Cheers.) Let them labour in their own houses; let them assist their husbands, and train up their children, for it is a bad state of society when women work apart from their households, and when they do not acquire habits, or the powers requisite, to make them good mothers of families. I am sure that in Glasgow there are not fewer than 50,000 young industrious women who cannot earn a stocking, make a dish of porridge, nor mend a shirt—they even cannot make their own dresses—they can only do one thing. I deprecate that as an evil of the present generation, and it is awfully fatal to the generation which is to succeed. Now, you will hardly believe that the Registrar-General of England has reported that terrible distress in Coventry was in the winter, in consequence of the combined effect of change of fashion, the new French tariff, and the bad news from America, which caused 40,000 people to be in utter destitution, which was only relieved by the simultaneous effort of a whole nation—still the rate of mortality was greatly less during that period of suffering than in a time of the highest prosperity in that town. Now, what is the cause of that? The registrars say that the great diminution occurred in children under one year of age, which was caused by their mothers being drawn from work, and thus were compelled to give more time and attention to their children. (Cheers.) There are about 12,000 or 13,000 deaths every year in Glasgow. Of these, above 6000 are children under five years of age, and of these 6000, 4000 are children under one year. It is no wonder that this number of innocents should die,—though I cannot blame the mothers. It is the result of a vicious state of society, sending out women to earn their bread by their own hands. And when married women have to do this, what a terrible mortality must arise. If the population of Glasgow was not supported by immigration from other parts of the country, it would dwindle away and soon become extinct. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the interests of the employer and the employed, the masters should act towards their workmen as they would wish to be done by were they in their workmen's position, and the workmen should behave to masters as they should wish them to do were the masters in the position of workmen. Were this principle acted upon, nothing but mutual good feeling would be the result. The results of experience and the dictates of philosophy bring us back to the principle of "doing as we would be done by." The learned Sheriff resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

JAPAN.

(From the *Times' Correspondent.*)

Yokohama, February 5.

AFFAIRS in Japan are in a most critical state at the present moment. On the 1st of January the foreign Ministers were informed by the Japanese Government that there were some 500 or 600 Zouinines, or disbanded retainers of princes, in the neighbouring districts who were meditating a general massacre of the foreigners at Yokohama, the burning and pillaging of all their property, the murder of the consul at Kanagawa, and the total annihilation of the various legations at Yedo, with their inmates. They therefore proposed that all the officers of the legation should take refuge in the Tycoon's Castle, and that the consuls at Kanagawa should go over to Yokohama, where they would all be protected. This proposition was refused *in toto*. In consequence of this refusal, and for our protection, they filled the legation grounds with 200 or 300 Yakonins (two-sworded officers), in the service of two Daimios. Two brass field-pieces were placed on the premises, and a very vigilant watch kept; patrols wandered about the grounds day and night, armed with spears, swords, and loaded muskets. A watch-word was given and changed daily. It was rather amusing to see our protectors—gamekeeper-like—beat the hedges and one or two little covers in our neighbourhood for Zouinines. Revolvers became with us cherished *sacred-memors*—we had them at hand day and night, and practised occasionally for the purpose of acquiring a steady hand. We expected to be attacked every moment, and, as experience has proved that not the slightest dependence can be placed on our valiant-looking defenders, we prepared for the worst, fully resolved, should occasion require, to sell our lives dearly. And yet how did all this end? On the evening of the 15th of January, while some of us were gaily chatting over a comfortable fire—it was a snowy, nasty night—we were astonished by intelligence from the American Minister that his secretary, Mr. Heusken, had been attacked in the public streets and dangerously wounded, and by a request for me to come immediately to his assistance. The poor fellow was riding home from the Prussian Legation (about half a mile distant) at 9 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by three Yakonins on horseback, and when perhaps a quarter of a mile from the American Legation he was, in a narrow street, waylaid and attacked by seven armed ruffians, who from both sides of the street, with a ferocious howl, rushed upon him, and having extinguished the lanterns the Yakonins were carrying, and wounded two of their horses, succeeded in wounding poor Heusken in the abdomen, the left arm, and the back. He was, unfortunately, unarmed, so could not defend himself. It appears that he rode on for 200 yards, quite unconscious of his wounds, when he suddenly called out to his escort to stop, as he was hurt; they, however, took to flight, his groom alone assisting him to dismount. He lay in the street for nearly half an hour, when assistance came, the Yakonins having given the alarm. They then carried him to his house within the American Legation grounds on a shutter. The Prussian Legation being much neater than ours, the doctor attached to it was able to render the poor fellow assistance before me. On my arrival I found him busy sewing up the wound in the abdomen, which was about eight or ten inches long, extending from a little above the navel to the right hip, and so deep that a portion of the intestines was cut. His clothes were cut as neatly as if it had been done with a pair of scissars. The other wounds were slight. Having ascertained the nature and extent of the injury, I felt that the unfortunate man must die. I was convinced that no power on earth could save him; his wound was mortal, and before medical aid could reach him he had lost a fatal amount of blood. Yet we did all that our professional knowledge enabled us to do. He lingered on until midnight, conscious almost to the last. I cannot describe to you how much regret I felt, and still feel, and even now the poor victim's dying face is as fresh to my mind as if that dreadful night had only just passed away. You can easily conceive what a depressing effect such an awful catastrophe would produce on the few pale-faced residents in the Japanese metropolis. Three days after Heusken's death we buried him by the side of the linguis of our legation, who was murdered last year at our very gate. The whole of the diplomatic and consular corps, and a number of Prussian and Dutch naval officers, all in full uniform, attended to render the last honours to the murdered man. On the morning of the funeral, the American Minister was informed, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if we persisted in carrying out our intention of attending the funeral, we should probably be attacked and murdered; they therefore requested us not to go. The American Minister promptly replied, that if a hair on our heads was touched, the Powers of the West would not rest until just vengeance had been taken upon them for their perfidy and cruelty. We went, of course; had a guard of Prussian and Dutch marines, who walked on either side of us, the band of the former playing funeral marches while the procession was proceeding. We were all armed to the teeth, and certainly did not appear like men who were assisting at a solemn and peaceful ceremony. Such a state of things the civilised people of the west could have no conception of. The whole line of our march to the cemetery was unprotected. No provision was made by the Japanese Government for our defence in case of an attack, and thin after the warning given to the Ministers in the morning, does seem, to my mind, very strange. After this murder, after the repeated warnings of danger given to the Ministers by the Japanese Government, and after the most convincing proofs of the utter inadequacy of the means adopted for our security, the foreign Ministers, with the exception of the one who ought to have been or rather was most concerned in the matter, the American, determined to leave Yedo, and to reside at Yokohama (near Kananaga), until matters could be satisfactorily settled. Her Majesty's ship *Encounter* brought us down to this place, about eighteen miles from Yedo on Saturday, the 26th of January, and we have taken up our quarters at what was formerly the Yokohama Hotel, but now her Britannic Majesty's Legation. A guard of a dozen marines has been placed on the premises. We are thus, thank Heaven, rid of those Yakonins, who are not of the slightest use in case of emergency. They do remarkably well for clearing the road of little urchins and old women, but in no single instance have they defended a foreigner when assaulted; to say that they are cowards is to use too mild an expression. The French Chargé d'Affaires came down with us. The Dutch Consul-General left several days before us in a Dutch war brig. The American Minister remained at Yedo, imagining that, by his conduct, he will impress upon us his own belief that the murder of his secretary was an accident.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The death of John Hill, who was believed to have been the oldest man in England, he having reached his 104th year, took place at Rochester, on Sunday last. The deceased was born at a village in Sussex in the year 1758, and during the early part of his life was employed in agricultural pursuits. He was always remarkable for being a man of very abstemious habits, and also an early riser, both of which probably, conduced to his longevity. Until within the last few months Hill was in the habit of taking his daily walks about the city, and notwithstanding his advanced age had the appearance of being a half old man. The deceased lived during the reigns of five English sovereigns, and was in the frequent habit of conversing on events which took place during the first few years of the reign of George III., of which he had a perfect recollection.

Egyptians at Sea.—The *Voyageur de la Mer*, the American yacht for which the Viceroy paid so dearly, as is the case with everything he gets, arrived here on Sunday morning last, from Liverpool, where she has been altered. His highness, who had passed the night afloat, immediately went on board, and she, of course, had free pratique, notwithstanding the number of deaths (about thirty) on her passage, and fever still on board. It appears the old frigate from the "Egyptian fleet," that has lain *sous les voiles* in the arsenal here, which has also been sent to Liverpool to be improved, after sundry mishaps, managed at last to reach that port, but in a fearful state from dirt and disease. The Arab crew (about 500) were transferred to the *Voyageur de la Mer* to bring her out; but after this vessel left Falmouth, to which place she had had to put back, disease broke out, and the scene on board, I understand, was horrible. The dead lights could not be closed to keep out the water, and the poor slaves rolled about amongst all sorts of filth, the stench from which was abominable. On arrival at Gibraltar the English captain, being sick, was sent on shore, but the state of the vessel becoming known, he was obliged to leave with her, and at Malta he died. Some of the engineers were left in hospital. The vessel, I learn also, narrowly escaped burning. Yesterday the Pasha went out to sea with his steamers, including the above-mentioned vessel (which will, no doubt, be his hobby for a time), probably to escape being bored, as usual, with the congratulations of the multitude on the end of Ramadan.

—Alexandria correspondence of the *Daily News*.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

INDIA THE GRAVE OF FAME.

(From the Friend of India.)

India has been called by the most successful of Anglo-India writers "the grave of fame." The expression is not extreme. Much may be said to have been said about it. To the accident of the authorship of modern historians filling for a few years the office of an Indian councillor, India owes the brief space that is allotted to her on the page of English history. Though abounding in all the elements of greatness, and pregnant with interest of a kind bordering on the romantic, the annals of the British power in the East have never attracted the attention of any writer, even a learned and conscientious historian. The first history of India, written by Mr. Weston's distinguished pupil, Mr. Mill, was not for Englishmen. When Englishmen who had themselves lived the history of the country undertook to record its progress or picture its condition, their productions were either lengthy minutiæ or fugitive sketches. They seemed to speak in a strange tongue, repulsive to English readers, to describe a state of society and of government foreign to Englishmen. They were men of action not of the pen; they created the materials of history, they could not write it. What more English student looks into the weighty volumes of Malcolm or the more graceful production of Elphinstone? Unable to do themselves justice, no one else has taken up the pen. India has had many an Agricola but no Tacitus to immortalise him; more than equal to Caesar but not equal to him. "Conqueror," say a few Napoleons but all wanting the ability which made one of that family the first of military historians. The verdict of contemporary opinion and of history India has allowed to go against her by default. The wisdom of the men who founded, the valour of the soldiers who raised, and the statesmanship of the rulers who extended the British empire in Asia, are, with one exception, unknown. Who is better known than General Lord Wellesley, better known as Governor-General of Ireland than of India, Lord Metcalfe as Governor of Canada as an Indian statesman. The Colonel Wellesley who learned to conquer at Assaye is sunk in the Duke who triumphed at Waterloo.

The truth expressed in the line, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," does not explain this indifference of England to the political condition of man in the empire. India. With its ancient civilisation, its complex systems of thought, worship, and society, its warlike races by whom we have been twice checked, India is of more value in the scale of nations than any other country out of the European circle of politics. The reason of its low position in history is to be found in the fact that it has ever been outside of that circle; that for a century the country was in the hands of the Portuguese, who had little hold on humanity, and that subsequently England has been destitute of all information regarding her Eastern Empire. The passing sickness of the Sultan, a dispute in the seraglio, the dismissal of a minister in Constantinople, have more interest for England, and are considered as more important to the cause of civilisation than the revolt of the Sikhs, the restlessness of Nepal, or the usurpation of the throne by the Bhopales. Lord Palmerston and the Times would sacrifice out of India from the empire, or contract our powers within the rich valley of the Ganges, and see Turkey the prey of Russia and France, the Rhine attacked, or Belgium swallowed up by Louis Napoleon. The withdrawal of England from India would produce results fearful to contemplate, would be succeeded by anarchy and bloodshed, such as even the most sanguinary of the Chinese dynasties could not have inflicted, would probably precipitate the ultimate elevation of Southern Asia, or continental. But the modern politician, the English Press, and public opinion generally would not be so affected by such a catastrophe as by the restoration of the Bonaparte supremacy on the Continent. Tried by such a standard, the justice of which we do not now question, the men who have consolidated and made glorious the power of England, and, in a sense, the fathers of the diplomatico, who have preserved the balance of power by intrigue. And all great Anglo-Indians have been servants, or in the pay of the East-India Company. England thought they had their reward in rich appointments, large salaries, large pensions. The Company alone understood what their servants had done, the despots besprinkled with uncouth words, the savages which they had won over to their names. The Crown knew nothing of all this, and had perfect confidence in the Company's justness and generosity. On the rare occasions when it became the duty of a minister to extort the deeds of Indian officers in Parliament, he had to spend hours in gathering from dull Blue-Books a clear idea of what they had done. Can we wonder that India has been the grave of fame? Officers have even helped to bury their dead in the soil of their native land, where were unreadable, in narratives of which it was difficult to say whether they were Hindustani or English.

The mutiny of 1857, has, we believe, changed much of this by destroying the Company, and making the Government of India part of the imperial administrative system of Great Britain. It is not the Indian regimental officers alone who have now the possibility of a European career, offered him by the Government of India. The Indian army has moved out of India, the Commissioners of a Province or of a Presidency whose name has hitherto been unknown, may soon make as great a reputation for himself in London as in Calcutta. Not only by the abolition of the Company but by the amalgamation of the armies and the course of modern policy, has India been brought within the orbit of European interests. The place of Turkey must soon be filled by some other power, and the progress southwards of France and Russia must be checked. England has come into closer connexion with China. Singapore is about to be made a Crown colony. The wave of colonization is slowly flowing towards the north of Australia and up the coasts of Africa. Soon the English navy will dominate the seas in Eastern seas. Thus encircled by English interests, on a modified English system, garrisoned by English troops, India is likely to become a colony, while its officials will learn to look for fame not as hitherto a local probation and a local prize, but to the source of all true honour—the Crown and the opinion of England. The present policy of imperializing India may bring with it danger to the safety of our Government, and the state of our finances, as well as to the general welfare of offering Indian officials a European career of guaranteeing to those who are worthy an English reputation.

The reception in England of the men who saved India in 1857 is an earnest of the future. Sir John Lawrence is not the neglected or disappointed man that the public suppose him to be. The Governorship of Bombay, with the probability of the appointment of Governor-General, was in his offer; the highest civil offices were at his disposal as the son of Lord Metcalfe, but the state of his health warned him to accept the less responsible post of the grave of Havelock and have enrolled himself not far below those of Wolfe and Nelson. And the meeting held in London on the 5th of March, to mark in a permanent manner, "the high sense entertained by a large and most influential body of his countrymen of the great public services and eminent character of the Indian soldier and statesman, Sir James Outram," is an evidence of the change in the relation of England to Indian heroes. The men who have been treated to erect to Sir James Outram in London and Calcutta are not only a tribute to the servants of the East India Company, but may be considered at once the last and not the least distinguished, but a pledge that England will henceforth value as highly, and guard as jealously, the fame of her sons in India as in any other part of the world.

TRANSPORTATION.

(From the Times, April 18th.)

SIGNS are abroad of an impending change in the popular view of the great "Convict Question," and, indeed, it would be hard to find any subject on which the ordinary reflex of opinion has been delayed for so long a time. The social history of this country has been cast a history of reactions, and though the decision of the law of 1789, is not without a basis of truth, it is not in our power to oblige another after another, but the fact is that in this particular instance there have been but two currents of feeling, and the reaction has been long and steady, because the action which produced it was necessarily forcible. From the earliest time up to the reign of King George IV. we treated not only our convicts but also our prisoners often with great inhumanity, and always with a spirit of considerate. It can hardly be said that the system was reformed either by the inquiry which Hargrave had recommended, or by the noble efforts of the philanthropic Howard. Things remained almost as bad as they could be till the days of Wilberforce and Romilly. The gaols, indeed, grew somewhat worse, but still offered the chief release from the gaol. In front of those black walls of Newgate men and women were still exposed to the half-drown, and the visitors of that grim old prison may have noted St. Sepulchre's chimes as Hanibal MacEachen listened to the alarm rung out from Argyll's castle, and think of his remark to Dagdag D'Urville, that "at the sound of that bell many a brave man had yielded up his soul." In fact, our Convict Question in these days had but two solutions—Botany Bay and the halter. There was cruel

simplicity about the system. Society cared good deal for itself, nothing for its sinning members which the Bourbons have given the example. Now that same spirit of justice, which branch of this House seems to have excited your indignation; and, if I am to trust to the first report of the debate, in the picture which you largely sketched the Prince of Orleans formed a scoundrel group, no doubt with the view of throwing out into relief the brilliant picture of the union and the virtues of the Napoleons—since these are no longer Bonapartes."

After having disposed of the allegations of Prince Napoleon as to the dissensions and crimes of the Bourbons, the Duke d'Aumale proceeds in the following terms:

"Whatever may be alleged, there is no longer a *personne* either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuilleries Sovereign houses—and you have, I think, the pretension of being one—overseign houses count only a *personne*—their founder. This title, for it is one, history will give to the then occupant, but it will be the penalty of murder only, and not always of death, that still we transported our criminals freely beyond seas, under a fresh name, and packed up for exportation, to receive these tainted cargoes, and we found ourselves compelled to keep the culprits at home. Then came penitentiaries, convict prisons, and other establishments of the like character, followed by reformatories, model gaols, and a variety of institutions for improving criminals and eradicating crime. As convicts could no longer be either hanged or transported, and as it would not do either to let them loose, or to pack them up to the fortresses of the new Dictator. Neither were you among the representatives of the nation who protested at the Marie of the 10th arrondissement and elsewhere against the violation of the laws of their country. Where were you then? To this hour no one would know if, among the resolute men who were deliberating in that moment of anguish whether it was better to let them to continue living, or to send them to the group of faithless men who had left him. Still we transported our criminals freely beyond seas, under a fresh name, and packed up for exportation, to receive these tainted cargoes, and we found ourselves compelled to keep the culprits at home. Then came penitentiaries, convict prisons, and other establishments of the like character, followed by reformatories, model gaols, and a variety of institutions for improving criminals and eradicating crime. 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ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

Humble stone-built Cottage in Berry-street, beautifully situated, overlooking Neutral Bay and the Harbour; a few minutes' walk from the Steam Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. THOMAS MUSGRAVE, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.

A recently-erected stone-built cottage residence, with a recently-constructed verandah 7 feet wide on two sides, hall, 4 rooms, attic, and store-room, occupying a block of land fronting Berry-street, containing an acre of half an acre, being Lot 6 of Section 6 of the town.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

This is a superior and very desirable suburban freehold, situated on the heights of St. Leonard's, a very short distance from the ferry.

The house was built by the present proprietor for his own residence, and no expense has been spared in completing it in a first-rate manner. The rooms are lofty and well lighted, the two principal ones being fitted with massive marble mantelpieces, corniced ceilings, &c. The site is elevated, and commands beautiful extensive views of the harbour, the harbour, and surrounding scenery.

There is a plentiful supply of water from a spring at the foot of the land.

Parties in search of a delightfully-situated residence in this favourite locality are invited to inspect the above prior to the day of sale. Cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.

TITLE—Grant from the Crown to the present proprietor.

Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. PATRICK THOMAS REDFERN.

GEORGE and WELLS STREETERS.

Cover block of property, consisting of George's Shop and Dwelling-house, formerly the Welcome Inn, and a Cottage on the adjoining allotment of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock.

The following properties situate at the corner of George and Wells Streets, formerly the Welcome Inn, containing shop and fixtures, five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, yard, with gateway entrance from Wells-street; large shed, well of water, &c. on the rear. The whole, occupying an acre of land having a frontage of about 25 feet to George-street, and about 65 feet frontage to Wells-street.

LOT 2—A cottage, containing four rooms, adjoining, with yard, right to well of water, &c. on the rear, on an acre of land having about 22 feet frontage to Wells-street, by a depth of about 100 feet.

This valuable freehold property will be sold in one lot, or subdivided as above. It is in one of the best positions in Redfern, which has been largely greatly improved by the municipality, and a property that will always command ready and yield a good return as an investment.

Plots on view at the Rooms.

TERMS AT SALE.

BENT-STREET.

BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, and Allotment of Land, No. 29, BENT-STREET, opposite the

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock.

all that piece of land, being portion of Lot 4 section 42 of Thomas Rice's grant, having a frontage of 23 FEET 11 INCHES TO BENT-STREET, on which is erected that two-story dwelling-house, No. 29, Bent-street, built of brick, cemented outside, containing four good rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c. at the rear.

This is a capital freehold, situate in an elevated and favorite position in the city. The sale is worthy of the attention of all seeking a good paying investment, yielding a certain return for capital outlay.

TERMS AT SALE.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

LARGE PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD, and MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITE, containing about SEVEN ACRES, having extensive frontage to the River Road, known as the property of Mr. Peter Rawlins.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Peter Rawlins to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock.

His well-known orchard, situate at the RAILWAY BRIDGE, ASHFIELD, consisting of about seven acres, having nearly 500 feet frontage to the Liverpool Road, a few minutes' walk appear in future advertisements.

TERMS AT SALE.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

LAND subdivided into an ORCHARD and VINE-YARD, containing an area of about FOUR ACRES planted with upwards of FIVE HUNDRED FULL BEARING TREES, mostly vines, and a large GRAPE VINE, 200 yards long, ready for cropping, and strawberry beds, and a collection of choice plants and shrubs. The residue of the land, ABOUT THREE ACRES, is grass paddock, and was formerly cultivated.

With the exception of the fencing, the only other improvement is a hut and an unfinished wooden cottage.

This is a celebrated property, and is known to be one of the most productive orchards in the colony, a clear sum of £150 per acre being without difficulty realisable for it. The orchard is excellent, and has always been kept in capital order, and a crop of winter wheat through the property.

The unimproved land is well worthy of notice as a first-class site for a suburban villa, the situation being elevated, and commanding beautiful views, extending even to the sea.

Plot on view at the Rooms, where also a list of the fruit trees may be inspected.

TERMS AT SALE.

THE PELICAN HOTEL, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

On the south side, at the corner of Edward-street, nearly opposite Riley-street.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock.

All that valuable corner piece of land, having about the following frontages—21½ FEET TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, and 21½ FEET TO EDWARD-STREET, which are opposite the Pelican Hotel, and are well situated for business premises. THE PELICAN HOTEL, substantially erected of brick on stone foundations, cemented and oil painted outside, containing bar, lobby, and private entrances, three rooms and bar, and a ground floor, large public or drawing-room, and two bedrooms, the first floor, and a room on the basement, yard, with shed, &c., at the rear.

This valuable city property is in full trade, doing a large business in the present thoroughfare, the Head Road. The premises are well situated, and are owned by Mr. Bernacini, and are faithfully built, in capital order, and fitted with every convenience for carrying on a active trade. It is a noted house of call, and its prominent position on the right side of the street will always command a full revenue, and render the property a paying and most eligible city investment.

TERMS AT SALE.

UPPER PADDINGTON.

Four Westerboard Cottages, Residence, containing Veranda, 4 room parlour, kitchen, and servant's room, with large yard, &c., at the corner of Pitt-street, and a well-arranged flower garden in front, planted with trees and shrubs, the whole occupying a block of land having about 52 feet frontage to the Pitt-street.

Mr. Richardson, the builder, and the house occupied by Mr. Orr.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in whose possession we leave Sydney), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock.

The above desirable suburban property, delightfully situated in Upper Paddington.

PIPER-STREET, UPPER PADDINGTON, close to the South Head Road, and the omnibus stand.

A portion of the purchase to remain secured on the property by instalments.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c. &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th June, at 11 o'clock.

54 lbs wool; 10 lbs tallow; 10 lbs sheepskins; 10 lbs hides; 10 lbs horns; 10 lbs tank bones, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN. WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE.

Title unquestionable—Terms liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd JUNE, at 11 o'clock.

An allotment of land, situated in Datchet-street, Balmain, together with a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, with shingled roof, containing 5 rooms, plastered.

The house is well-known as Brown's cottage, and is in the market for BONA FIDE SALE.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

By Order of the Mortgagor and Devises.

FIRST-CLASS CITY FREEHOLD, CORNER OF CHARLOTTE-PLACE and HARRING-TON-STREET.

Large Block of Property.

ADJOINING ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Title—For full particulars apply to EYRE ELLIS, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS AT SALE.

Treasury Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, 20th June.

Ladies' Cashmere Lace Boots

Ladies' ditto White Boots

Girls' Sprigged Boots

Men's Water-tights

Men's Blucher.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, 20th June.

Ladies' Cashmere Lace boots

Ladies' ditto White boots

Girls' Sprigged boots

Men's Water-tights

Men's Blucher.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, 20th June.

On account of whom it may concern.

Galvanised Fire Shovels

Sidewalk Shovels

Dung Forks

Frying Pans.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, 20th June.

On account of whom it may concern.

Galvanised Fire Shovels

Sidewalk Shovels

Dung Forks

Three-prong forks

2 dozen frying-pans.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, 20th June.

On account of whom it may concern.

Galvanised Fire Shovels

Sidewalk Shovels

Dung Forks

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